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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/803,079	03/18/2004	Kia Silverbrook	FPD007US	5189
24011	7590	02/07/2008	EXAMINER	
SILVERBROOK RESEARCH PTY LTD			CRUZ, IRIANA	
393 DARLING STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BALMAIN, 2041				
AUSTRALIA			2625	
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
02/07/2008	PAPER			

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/803,079	SILVERBROOK ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Iriana Cruz	2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-52 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    - Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    - Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/10/2004.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

**Claim 24-27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In Claim 24, the dependency of claim 24 is unclear, since the claim 24 is depending on **claim 24** as recited in line 1 of claim 24. For the purpose of examination, claim 24 is considered dependent on claim 23.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action: A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. **Claims 1, 2, 7-10, 16-22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1).

Regarding **Claim 1**, Kim'907 shows a printer configured to receive documents to be printed from a computer system, the printer including an interface (i.e., the printer and the computer are connected by an interface. See Column 2, Lines 17-25), and being configured to: receive, via the interface, input

from a user indicative of a print command send, from the printer to the computer system, a print request (i.e., the user selects settings to print a document and selects the printing of the document from the printer . See Column 3, Lines 42-45); receive, from the computer system and in response to the print request, a document to be printed (i.e., the information to be printed and its settings are sent to the printer. See Column 2, Lines 24-30); and print the document (i.e., the data file is printed. See Column 2, Line 33).

Regarding **Claim 2**, Kim'907 shows a printer wherein the document received from the computer system is a current active document being displayed by the computer system (i.e., the user interface to send a print request to the printer from the computer has the option of print current page which means the document has to be the active document displayed in the computer where the option to print just the current sheet of the active document. See Figure 4).

Regarding **Claim 7**, Kim'907 shows a printer wherein the interface includes a "print" button (i.e., the interface has a print button. See Column 3, Lines 42-45 and See Figure 4).

Regarding **Claim 8**, Kim'907 shows a printer configured to interpret a single press of the "print" button as the input (i.e., when the input command is provided the printer prints the document. See Column 3, Lines 42-45 and See Column 3, Lines 9-14).

Regarding **Claim 9**, Kim'907 shows a printer wherein the computer system is configured and programmed to display a graphical user interface (GUI) having one or more windows, of which one is the focus window at any given time, the

active document being that window that is the focus at the time the print request is received (i.e., a graphical user interface is presented by the computer system where the two windows are shown and the focus window is the one with a print request , and when a print request is received the document from the focus window is printed. See Column 3, Lines 42-45 and See See Figure 4 and 5).

Regarding **Claim 10**, Kim'907 shows a printing system including a printer and a computer system (i.e., a printing system including a printer and a computer. See Column 2, Lines 59-65), the computer system running a print control program and at least one application program capable of displaying or generating the document to a user (i.e., the document editor/application provides a print request icon which enables the graphical user interface. See Column 4, Lines 22-30), wherein the application program exposes a print function that can be invoked by the print control program (i.e., the document editor provides a print request icon. See Column 4, Lines 24-26); the computer system being configured and programmed such that, in response to receiving the print request, the print control program invokes the exposed print function of the application program, thereby causing the document to be sent to the printer for printing (i.e., when the print request is chosen the printer driver is executed and after inputting the print settings for the print job the document is printed. See Column 4, Lines 25-34 and 46-49 See Figure 4).

Regarding **Claim 16**, Kim'907 shows a peripheral device connected to a computer system via an interface (i.e., the printer and the computer are connected by an interface. See Column 2, Lines 17-25), the computer system

also being configured to send print data to a printer to be printed in response to receiving a print request from the peripheral device (i.e., the user selects settings to print a document and selects the printing of the document from the printer. See Column 3, Lines 42-45), the peripheral device including an interface and being configured to: receive, via the interface, input from a user indicative of a print command (i.e., the information to be printed and its settings are sent to the printer. See Column 2, Lines 24-30); send, from the peripheral device to the computer system, a print request for causing printing of print data from a currently active program running on the computer system (i.e., the user selects the printing of the document from the printer which selects the active document to print and. See Column 3, Lines 42-45).

Regarding **Claim 17**, Kim'907 shows a method of causing printing of a document by a printer that is remotely connected to a computer system, the printer including an interface (i.e., the printer and the computer are connected by an interface. See Column 2, Lines 17-25), the method comprising the steps of: receiving, via the interface, input from a user indicative of a print command (i.e., the user selects settings to print a document and selects the printing of the document from the printer. See Column 3, Lines 42-45); sending, from the printer to the computer system, a print request (i.e., the user selects settings to print a document and selects the printing of the document from the printer. See Column 3, Lines 42-45); receiving, from the computer system and in response to the print request, a document to be printed (i.e., the information to be printed and its settings are sent to the printer. See Column 4, Lines 46-45); and printing the

document at the printer (i.e., the user selects the printing of the document from the printer which selects the active document from the computer to print. See Column 2, Lines 24-30 and See Column 3, Lines 42-45).

Regarding **Claim 18**, Kim'907 shows a method wherein the document received from the computer system is a current active document being displayed by the computer system (i.e., the print request prints the document open from the document editor. See Column 4, 25-30 and 45-50 and See Figure 4).

Regarding **Claim 19**, Kim'907 shows a method wherein the interface includes a "print" button, and the step of receiving input from the user consists of determining that the "print" button has been pressed (i.e., the printer includes a print button for printing. See Column 3, Lines 42-45 and See Figure 4).

Regarding **Claim 20**, Kim'907 shows a method wherein the step of receiving input from the user consists of determining that the "print" button has been pressed a single time (i.e., the print button prints the document when its pressed. See Column 3, Lines 42-45 and See Figure 4).

Regarding **Claim 21**, Kim'907 shows a method wherein the computer system displays a graphical user interface (GUI) having one or more windows (i.e., the computer displays a GUI for the document to be printed. See Column 4, Lines 26-29 and See Figure 4), of which one is the focus window at any given time the active document being that window that is the focus at the time the print request is received (i.e., the window that shows the GUI for the document to be printed is the active/focus window. See Figure 4).

Regarding **Claim 22**, Kim'907 shows a method wherein the computer system is configured to run a print control program and at least one application program capable of displaying or generating the document and the application program exposes a print function that can be invoked by the print control program (i.e., the document editor has a print option to print the document being edited. See Column 4, Lines 25-26 and See Figure 4) the computer system being configured and programmed such that, in response to receiving the print request, the print control program invokes the exposed print function of the application program (i.e., when the print request is received the print option of the document in the document editor is presented. See Column 4, Lines 25-30), thereby causing the document to be sent to the printer for printing (i.e., the document is sent to the printer and printed. See Column 4, Lines 42-49).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claim 3** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Saito et al. (US Patent Number 5731829).

Regarding **Claim 3**, Kim'907 fails to show the printer wherein the printer is housed in a housing that includes a display for displaying a graphical user interface.

Saito'829 teaches a printer wherein the printer is housed in a housing that includes a display for displaying a graphical user interface (i.e., the printer and the display are integrated housed together in the body. See Column 3, Lines 48-52 and See Figure 17 and 18).

Having the system of Kim'907 and then given the well-established teaching of the Saito'829, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907 as taught by the Saito'829, since having the printer in the rear part of the display saves office space as suggested in reference Saito'829 Column 49, Lines 58.

6. **Claims 4-5, 47-48 and 50** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Saito et al. (US Patent Number 5731829) and further in view of Minemoto et al. (US Patent Number 6,188,569 B1).

Regarding **Claim 4**, the combination of Kim'907 and Saito'829 (although suggests a printer display housed in a display) fails to show a printer wherein the display has a viewable area that measures at least 40 cm on the diagonal.

Minemoto'569 teaches a printer wherein the display has a viewable area that measures at least 40 cm on the diagonal (i.e., a flat panel display with a viewable size exceeding 40cm diagonally is given. See Column 26, Lines 17-24).

Having the system of Kim'907 and Saito'829 and then given the well-established teaching of the Minemoto'569, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907 and Saito'829 as taught by the Minemoto'569, since it improves the quality of visual display as suggested in reference Minemoto'569 Column 26, Lines 12-15.

Regarding **Claim 5**, the combination of Kim'907 and Saito'829 (although suggests a printer display housed in a display) fails to show a printer wherein the display is a flat panel display.

Minemoto'569 teaches a printer wherein the display is a flat panel display (i.e., an information processing device ((printer)) is compacted with a thin/flat liquid crystal display. See Column 1, Lines 41-46).

Having the system of Kim'907 and Saito'829 and then given the well-established teaching of the Minemoto'569, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907 and Saito'829 as taught by the Minemoto'569, since it improves the space efficiency as suggested in reference Minemoto'569 Column 1, Lines 45-46.

Regarding **Claim 47**, the combination of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 shows a printing and display device (i.e., the printer and the display are integrated housed together in the body. See Column 3, Lines 48-52 and See Figure 17 and 18 in Saito'829) including a flat panel display for displaying images from a computer (i.e., an information processing device

((printer)) is compacted with a thin/flat liquid crystal display. See Column 1, Lines 41-46 in Minemoto'569); and, the printer including a print head for printing onto paper (i.e., the paper being printed can pass either between the flat panel display and the print head or behind the flat panel display and the print head depending orientation of the printer. See Figure 18 and Figure 19).

Regarding **Claim 48**, the combination of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 shows a printing and display device (i.e., the printer and the display are integrated housed together in the body. See Column 3, Lines 48-52 and See Figure 17 and 18 in Saito'829) including a flat panel display for displaying images from a computer (i.e., an information processing device ((printer)) is compacted with a thin/flat liquid crystal display. See Column 1, Lines 41-46 in Minemoto'569); and, the printer including a print head for printing onto paper (i.e., the paper being printed can pass either between the flat panel display and the print head or behind the flat panel display and the print head depending orientation of the printer. See Figure 18 and Figure 19) wherein the stand includes at least one receptacle configured to accept at least one replaceable ink cartridge for supplying ink to the printer (i.e., referral numeral 501 represents a head cartridge comprising an ink jet recording head and an ink tank which are integrally formed. The head cartridge 501 is detachably fastened to the ink jet recording apparatus shown in Figure 19 and the same can be interchanged with a novel head cartridge when the ink in the ink tank is consumed. See Column 17, Lines 65 in Saito'829).

Regarding **Claim 50**, the combination of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 shows a printing and display device including: a flat panel display(i.e., an information processing device ((printer)) is compacted with a thin/flat liquid crystal display. See Column 1, Lines 41-46 in Minemoto'569); and the printer, including a print head for printing onto paper; the device being configured such that, during printing, the paper being printed passes between the flat panel display and the print head, or passes behind the flat panel display and the print head relative to a viewing position of the flat panel display (i.e., the paper being printed can pass either between the flat panel display and the print head or behind the flat panel display and the print head depending orientation of the printer. See Figure 18 and Figure 19).

7. **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Saito et al. (US Patent Number 5731829), further in view of Minemoto et al. (US Patent Number 6,188,569 B1) and in further in view of Vaghi (US Patent 6,474,882 B1).

Regarding **Claim 6**, the combination of Kim'907, Saito'829, and Minemoto'569 fails to show a printer wherein the flat panel display defines a plane, the printer including a paper path that includes component that is substantially planar parallel to the plane.

Vaghi'882 teaches a printer wherein the flat panel display defines a plane, the printer including a paper path that includes component that is substantially

planar parallel to the plane (i.e., the transport path of the printer is parallel to the display of the computer. See Column 2, Lines 32-33).

Having the system of Kim'907, Saito'829, and Minemoto'569 and then given the well-established teaching of the Vaghi'882, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907, Saito'829, and Minemoto'569 as taught by the Vaghi'882, since minimizes or eliminates the need to rearrange the internal electronics as suggested in reference Vaghi'882 Column 2, Lines 34-35.

8. **Claims 11,23-24**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Braun et al. (US Publication Number 2003/0063064 A1).

Regarding **Claim 11**, Kim'907 shows a computer system that displays a graphical user interface (GUI) having one window associated with an application program, wherein only one window is a focus window at any given time which invoke the exposed print function of that application program (i.e., the document editor is the application program with a GUI, when a print request is made that document is the active window and the document to be printed. See Column 3, Lines 42-44 and See Column 4, Lines 25-34 and See Figure 4).

Kim'907 fails to show the computer system displaying more than one window, where it is configured to determine which of one or more of the plurality of application programs is associated with the focus window.

Braun'064 teaches the computer system displaying more than one window (i.e., application programs are running in the host computer. See Paragraph 78),

where it is configured to determine which of one or more of the plurality of application programs is associated with the focus window (i.e., the focus/active window is determined from the one or more GUI being typically the topmost displayed window in which the cursor is active, the active window at any time is the one with the cursor/keyboard/user active on it. See Paragraph 78).

Having the system of Kim'907 and then given the well-established teaching of the Braun'064, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907 as taught by the Braun'064, since if each application has its own set of force sensation instead implementing all of them for the open application it organizes them depending the organized architecture as suggested in reference Braun'064 Paragraph 77.

Regarding **Claim 23**, Kim'907 shows a method that displays a application program having one window, wherein the window is the focus window at any given time which invoke the exposed print function of that application program (i.e., the document editor is the application program window, when a print request is made that document is the active window and the document to be printed. See Column 3, Lines 42-44 and See Column 4, Lines 25-34 and See Figure 4).

Kim'907 fails to show method displaying more than one window, where it is configured to determine which of one or more of the plurality of application programs is associated with the focus window.

Braun'064 teaches method displaying more than one window (i.e., application programs are running in the host computer. See Paragraph 78), where it is configured to determine which of one or more of the plurality of application programs is associated with the focus window (i.e., the focus/active window is determined from the one or more windows by being typically the topmost displayed window in which the cursor is active, the active window at any time is the one with the cursor/keyboard/user active on it. See Paragraph 78).

Having the method of Kim'907 and then given the well-established teaching of the Braun'064, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the method of Kim'907 as taught by the Braun'064, since if each application has its own set of force sensation instead implementing all of them for the open application it organizes them depending the organized architecture as suggested in reference Braun'064 Paragraph 77.

Regarding **Claim 24**, the combination of Kim'907 and Braun'064 shows a method wherein the operating system is configured such that only one of the application programs can be the focus at any given time (i.e., the application program found in the topmost window or with active cursor is the active window. See Paragraph 78 in reference Braun'064).

9. **Claims 12-14, 25-27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Braun et al.

(US Publication Number 2003/0063064 A1) further in view of Seseck et al. (US Publication Number 2004/0085568 A1).

Regarding **Claim 12**, the combination of Kim'907 and Braun'064 shows a print control program configured to perform the determination of which of the application programs is associated with the focus window (i.e., the focus/active window is determined from the one or more GUI being typically the topmost displayed window in which the cursor is active, the active window at any time is the one with the cursor/keyboard/user active on it. See Paragraph 78 of reference Braun'064).

The combination of Kim'907 and Braun'064 fails to show a record of the plurality of application programs running in the computer to be stored in a table.

Seseck'568 teaches a record of the plurality of application programs running in the computer to be stored in a table (i.e., the print jobs that are sent to the printer are ordered in a list/table that organize them in order. See Paragraphs 11-12).

Having the system of Kim'907 and Braun'064 then given the well-established teaching of Seseck'568, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907 and Braun'064 as taught by the Braun'064, since having a table with the print jobs of each application in order, from active to inactive will allow the printer to prioritize job depending the order used for organizing the table/list which in this case would be prioritizing the active program as suggested in reference Seseck'568 paragraph 12.

Regarding **Claim 13**, the combination of Kim'907, Braun'064 and Sesek'568 shows a printer wherein the table is a Running Object Table (i.e., the list/table shows the print jobs of programs that are running in an order. See Paragraphs 11-12 in Sesek'568).

Regarding **Claim 14**, the combination of Kim'907, Braun'064 and Sesek'568 shows a printer wherein multiple documents of at least one of the applications can simultaneously be run on the computer system each of the documents having its own window (i.e., the application program display one or more than one windows. See Paragraph 78 in Braun'064), the print control program being configured to determine which of the multiple documents of the application, or which application, is associated with the focus window (i.e., the focus/active window is determine from the one or more GUI being typically the topmost displayed window in which the cursor is active, the active window at any time is the one with the cursor/keyboard/user active on it. See Paragraph 78 in Braun'064).

Regarding **Claim 25**, the combination of Kim'907 and Braun'064 shows a method configured to perform the determination of which of the application programs is associated with the focus window (i.e., the focus/active window is determine from the one or more GUI being typically the topmost displayed window in which the cursor is active, the active window at any time is the one with the cursor/keyboard/user active on it. See Paragraph 78 of reference Braun'064).

The combination of Kim'907 and Braun'064 fails to show a record of the

plurality of application programs running in the computer to be stored in a table.

Sesek'568 teaches a record of the plurality of application programs running in the computer to be stored in a table (i.e., the print jobs that are sent to the printer are ordered in a list/table that organize them in order. See Paragraphs 11-12).

Having the method of Kim'907 and Braun'064 then given the well-established teaching of Sesek'568, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the method of Kim'907 and Braun'064 as taught by the Braun'064, since having a table with the print jobs of each application in order, from active to inactive will allow the printer to prioritize job depending the order used for organizing the table/list which in this case would be prioritizing the active program as suggested in reference Sesek'568 paragraph 12.

Regarding **Claim 26**, the combination of Kim'907, Braun'064 and Sesek'568 shows a method wherein the table is a Running Object Table (i.e., the list/table shows the print jobs of programs that are running in an order. See Paragraphs 11-12).

Regarding **Claim 27**, the combination of Kim'907, Braun'064 and Sesek'568 shows a method wherein multiple documents of at least one of the applications can simultaneously be run on the computer system each of the documents having its own window (i.e., the application program display one or more than one windows. See Paragraph 78 or Braun'064), the print control program being configured to determine which of the multiple documents of the

application, or which application, is associated with the focus window (i.e., the focus/active window is determined from the one or more GUI being typically the topmost displayed window in which the cursor is active, the active window at any time is the one with the cursor/keyboard/user active on it. See Paragraph 78 in Sesek'568).

10. **Claims 15 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Braun et al. (US Publication Number 2003/0063064 A1) further in view of Rich (US Patent Number 6,200,025 B1).

Regarding **Claim 15**, the combination of Kim'907 and Braun'064 fails to show a printer wherein the exposed print function is an Automation interface function.

Rich'025 teaches a printer wherein the exposed print function is an Automation interface function (i.e., the automation is used as the interface between the software modules to allow functionality of modules with any applications like printing. See Column 6, Lines 24-25 and 31-35).

Having the system of Kim'907 and Braun'064 then given the well-established teaching of Rich'025, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907 and Braun'064 as taught by the Rich'025, since it improves the interface as suggested in reference Rich'025 Column 6, Lines 32-40.

Regarding **Claim 28**, the combination of Kim'907 and Braun'064 fails to show a printer wherein the exposed print function is an Automation interface function.

Rich'025 teaches a printer wherein the exposed print function is an Automation interface function (i.e., the automation is used as the interface between the software modules to allow functionality of modules with any applications like printing. See Column 6, Lines 24-25 and 31-35).

Having the method of Kim'907 and Braun'064 then given the well-established teaching of Rich'025, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the method of Kim'907 and Braun'064 as taught by the Rich'025, since it improves the interface as suggested in reference Rich'025 Column 6, Lines 32-40.

11. **Claims 29, 37 and 40** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Tanaka et al. (US Publication Number 2001/0048534 A1).

Regarding **Claim 29**, Kim'907 shows a printer including an interface, the printer being configured to: receive, via the interface (i.e., the printer and the computer are connected by an interface. See Column 2, Lines 17-25), input from a user indicative of a print command; send, from the printer to a computer system, a print request (i.e., the user selects settings to print a document and selects the printing of the document from the printer. See Column 3, Lines 42-45); receive, from the computer system and in response to the print request, a

document to be printed (i.e., the information to be printed and its settings are sent to the printer. See Column 2, Lines 24-30 and See Figure 4).,

Kim'907 (although suggest a print button to print a document) fails to show a printer wherein the document is printed in response to the input without a dialog box requiring further input from the user being displayed by the computer system or the printer.

Tanaka'534 teaches a printer wherein the document is printed in response to the input without a dialog box requiring further input from the user being displayed by the computer system or the printer (i.e., the printer contains an automatic print button which prints when pressed. See Paragraphs 47, 73 and 99).

Having the system of Kim'907 and then given the well-established teaching of the Tanaka'534, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907 as taught by the Tanaka'534, since using this type of printing improves the system and makes it faster as suggested in reference Tanaka'534 Paragraph 8.

Regarding **Claim 37**, the combination of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 shows a computer system being configured to run a print control program and at least one application program capable of displaying or generating the document and the application program exposes a print function that can be invoked by the print control program (i.e., the document editor has a print option to print the document being edited. See Column 4, Lines 25-26 and See Figure 4 in Kim'907) the

computer system being configured and programmed such that, in response to receiving the print request, the print control program invokes the exposed print function of the application program (i.e., when the print request is received the print option of the document in the document editor is presented. See Column 4, Lines 25-30 in Kim'907), thereby causing the document to be sent to the printer for printing (i.e., the document is sent to the printer and printed. See Column 4, Lines 42-49 in Kim'907).

Regarding **Claim 40**, the combination of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 shows a printing system wherein the printer is not a default printer of the computer system (i.e., there could be more than one printer and it can be chosen. See Figure 4 in Kim'907).

12. **Claim 33** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Tanaka et al. (US Publication Number 2001/0048534 A1) and further in view of Braun et al. (US Publication Number 2003/0063064 A1).

Regarding **Claim 33**, the combination of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 shows a computer system that displays a graphical user interface (GUI) having one window associated with an application program, wherein only one window is a focus window at any given time which invoke the exposed print function of that application program (i.e., the document editor is the application program with a GUI, when a print request is made that document is the active window and the

document to be printed. See Column 3, Lines 42-44 and See Column 4, Lines 25-34 and See Figure 4 in Kim'907).

The combination of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 fails to show the computer system displaying more than one window, where it is configured to determine which of one or more of the plurality of application programs is associated with the focus window.

Braun'064 teaches the computer system displaying more than one window (i.e., application programs are running in the host computer. See Paragraph 78), where it is configured to determine which of one or more of the plurality of application programs is associated with the focus window (i.e., the focus/active window is determined from the one or more GUI being typically the topmost displayed window in which the cursor is active, the active window at any time is the one with the cursor/keyboard/user active on it. See Paragraph 78).

Having the system of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 and then given the well-established teaching of the Braun'064, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 as taught by the Braun'064, since if each application has its own set of force sensation instead implementing all of them for the open application it organizes them depending the organized architecture as suggested in reference Braun'064 Paragraph 77.

13. **Claims 30-32 and 41-42** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Tanaka et

al. (US Publication Number 2001/0048534 A1) and in further in view of Sesek et al. (US Publication Number 2004/0085568 A1).

Regarding **Claim 30**, the combination of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 fails to show a printer storing an identity associated with the interface and being configured to send the identity to the computer system in response to the input.

Sesek'568 teaches a printer storing an identity associated with the interface and being configured to sent the identity to the computer system in response to the input (i.e., the table that contain the print requests has a print job identity. See Paragraph 32 and See Figure 5).

Having the method of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 then given the well-established teaching of Sesek'568, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the method of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 as taught by the Sesek'568, since having a table with the print jobs of each application in order, from active to inactive will allow the printer to prioritize job depending the order used for organizing the table/list which in this case would be prioritizing the active program as suggested in reference Sesek'568 paragraph 12.

Regarding **Claim 31**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Sesek'568 shows a printer configured to include the identity with the print request (i.e., when the print request is made the print job is made which has an identity. See Paragraph 32 and See Figure 5 in reference Sesek'568).

Regarding **Claim 32**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Sesek'568 shows a printer wherein the identity is an address of the printer, and the document sent from the computer system is addressed with the address (i.e. the identity of the print request can be an address that identifies that document to be printed in that printer where the print request was made. See Paragraph 32 and Figure 5 in reference Sesek'568).

Regarding **Claim 41**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Sesek'568 shows a printing system wherein the computer system stores a look-up table comprising a list of applications running on the computer and a print method by which each of the applications can be caused to send the document for printing without requiring further input from the user (i.e., the print jobs for each application program open that are sent to the printer are ordered in a list/table that organize them in order. See Paragraphs 11-12 and See Figure 5 in Sesek'568).

Regarding **Claim 42**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Sesek'568 shows a print system wherein the table is indexed by application name (i.e., the job id in the table gives the information needed from each print job in order to be identified. See Paragraphs 11-12 and See Figure 5 in Sesek'568).

14. **Claims 34-36 and 43-45** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Tanaka et al. (US Publication Number 2001/0048534 A1), further in view of Braun et al. (US

Publication Number 2003/0063064 A1) and in further in view of Seseck et al. (US Publication Number 2004/0085568 A1).

Regarding **Claim 34**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Braun'064 fails to show a fails to show a printer storing an identity associated with the interface and being configured to send the identity to the computer system in response to the input.

Seseck'568 teaches a printer storing an identity associated with the interface and being configured to sent the identity to the computer system in response to the input (i.e., the table that contain the print requests has a print job identity. See Paragraph 32 and See Figure 5).

Having the method of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Braun'064 then given the well-established teaching of Seseck'568, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the method of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Braun'064 as taught by the Seseck'568, since having a table with the print jobs of each application in order, from active to inactive will allow the printer to prioritize job depending the order used for organizing the table/list which in this case would be prioritizing the active program as suggested in reference Seseck'568 paragraph 12.

Regarding **Claim 35**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534, Braun'064 and Seseck'568 shows a printer configured to include the identity with the print request (i.e., when the print request is made the print job is made which has an identity. See Paragraph 32 and See Figure 5 in reference Seseck'568).

Regarding **Claim 36**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534, Braun'064 and Sesek'568 shows a printer wherein the identity is an address of the printer, and the document sent from the computer system is addressed with the address (i.e. the identity of the print request can be an address that identifies that document to be printed in that printer where the print request was made. See Paragraph 32 and Figure 5 in reference Sesek'568).

Regarding **Claim 43**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534, Braun'064 and Sesek'568 shows a printer system wherein the printer interface has an identity associated with it, and the print control program is configured to store a relationship between the identity and a name of the printer associated with that identity, the printer being configured to send the print request and the identity to the computer system upon receipt of the input (i.e., when the print request is made the print job is made which has an identity/name that represents the information needed to identify the print job. See Paragraph 32 and See Figure 5 in reference Sesek'568).

Regarding **Claim 44**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534, Braun'064 and Sesek'568 shows a printing system wherein the print control program is configured to, upon receipt of the print request, identify the name of the printer from the identity and the relationship, the computer system being configured to send the document to the named printer (i.e., when the print request is made the print job is made which has an identity/name that represents the information needed to identify the print job. See Paragraph 32 and See Figure 5 in reference Sesek'568).

Regarding **Claim 45**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534, Braun'064 and Sesek'568 shows a printing system wherein the computer system stores a plurality of the relationships between the interface identities and corresponding printer names (i.e., when the print request is made the print job is made which has an identity/name/job-id that represents the information needed to identify the print job, on the table more information describing the print job can be found. See Paragraph 32 and See Figure 5 in reference Sesek'568).

15. **Claims 38-39** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Tanaka et al. (US Publication Number 2001/0048534 A1) and further in view of Donnelly et al. (US Patent Number 6,100,885).

Regarding **Claim 38**, the combination of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 fails to show a printing system, configured to, in the event the application program associated with the focus window does not expose the print function, send the document for printing via some other mechanism.

Donnelly'885 teaches a printing system, configured to, in the event the application program associated with the focus window does not expose the print function, send the document for printing via some other mechanism (i.e., another way/mechanism of printing a document is by entering a key sequence on the key board like 'Ctrl+P'. See Column 2, Lines 35-40).

Having the system of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 and then given the well-established teaching of the Donnelly'885, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907 and Tanaka'534 as taught by the Donnelly'885, since its an advantage to have more option and ways of performing a command as suggested in reference Donnelly'885 Column 2, Lines 62-65.

Regarding **Claim 39**, the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Donnelly'885 shows a print system wherein the mechanism includes simulating a keyboard sequence comprising a print dialog request and a carriage return, thereby resulting in the document being sent for printing without any input from the user other than the input via the user interface (i.e., the keyboard sequence is used to print a document with only using the keyboard. See Column 2, Lines 35-40 in Donnelly'885).

16. **Claim 46** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Tanaka et al. (US Publication Number 2001/0048534 A1), in further in view of Sesek et al. (US Publication Number 2004/0085568 A1) and in further view of Donnelly et al. (US Patent Number 6,100,885).

Regarding **Claim 46**, the combination of the combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Sesek'568 shows a printing system wherein the print method of at least some of the applications is selected by invoking an exposed print function of the application (i.e., there is many ways of selecting a print request, by pressing print button on printer or print in the document editor or the GUI. See Column 3, Lines 42-45, See Column 4, Lines 25-30 and 45-50 and See Figure 4 of Kim'907).

The combination of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Sesek'568 fails to show selecting a print option by simulating a key sequence and simulating a key sequence including a carriage return.

Donnelly'885 teaches a print option by simulating a key sequence and simulating a key sequence including a carriage return (i.e., another way/mechanism of printing a document is by entering a key sequence on the keyboard like 'Ctrl+P'. See Column 2, Lines 35-40).

Having the system of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Sesek'568 and then given the well-established teaching of the Donnelly'885, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907, Tanaka'534 and Sesek'568 as taught by the Donnelly'885, since its an advantage to have more option and ways of performing a command as suggested in reference Donnelly'885 Column 2, Lines 62-65.

17. **Claim 49** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Saito et al. (US Patent Number 5731829), further in view of Minemoto et al. (US Patent Number 6,188,569 B1) and Macleod et al. (US Patent Numbers 6,356,901 B1).

Regarding **Claim 49**, the combination or Kim'907, Saito'829, and Minemoto'569 show the printing and display device including (i.e., the printer and the display are integrated housed together in the body. See Column 3, Lines 48-52 and See Figure 17 and 18 in Saito'829); a flat panel display for displaying images received from a computer (i.e., an information processing device

((printer)) is compacted with a thin/flat liquid crystal display. See Column 1, Lines 41-46 in Minemoto'569); and the printer including a print head for printing onto paper on the basis of the print data (i.e., the paper being printed can pass either between the flat panel display and the print head or behind the flat panel display and the print head depending orientation of the printer. See Figure 18 and Figure 19 in Saito'829).

The combination of Kim'907, Saito'829, and Minemoto'569 fails to show a data connection for receiving print data from a computer and data connection hub configured to allow connection of at least one data-receiving device to the printing and display device, enabling the data-receiving device to receive data from the computer.

Macleod'901 teaches a data connection for receiving print data from a computer and data connection hub configured to allow connection of at least one data-receiving device to the printing and display device, enabling the data-receiving device to receive data from the computer (i.e., connection to remote computers. See Figure 1 numeral 49 and 53).

Having the system of Kim'907, Saito'829, and Minemoto'569 and then given the well-established teaching of the Macleod'901, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907, Saito'829, and Minemoto'569 as taught by the Macleod'901, in order to enable the printing and display device to communicate with other computers as suggested in reference Macleod'901 Column 5, Lines 30-33.

18. **Claims 51** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Saito et al. (US Patent Number 5731829), further in view of Minemoto et al. (US Patent Number 6,188,569 B1) and further in view of Lee (US patent Number 5752049).

Regarding **Claim 51**, the combination of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 shows a printing and display device (i.e., the printer and the display are integrated housed together in the body. See Column 3, Lines 48-52 and See Figure 17 and 18 in Saito'829) including: a flat panel display; the printer, including a print head for printing onto paper (i.e., an information processing device ((printer)) is compacted with a thin/flat liquid crystal display. See Column 1, Lines 41-46 in Minemoto'569).

The combination of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 fails to show a multi-sheet paper holder; a paper sheet separator configured to separate a single paper sheet from the paper in the paper holder for supply to the print head.

Lee'049 teaches a multi-sheet paper holder (i.e., the printer includes a multi-sheet paper holder. See Column 4, Lines 48-50 and See Figure 2, numeral 108); a paper sheet separator configured to separate a single paper sheet from the paper in the paper holder for supply to the print head (i.e., the printer includes a paper transporter/sePARATOR picking up individual sheet from the multi-sheet holder. See Column 4, Lines 54-57 and See Figure 2, numeral 216).

Having the system of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 and then given the well-established teaching of the Lee'049, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to

modify the system of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 as taught by the Lee'049, in order to improve the system by being able to load more than one paper sheet at a time in a compact workstation which saves space as suggested in reference Lee'049 Column 2, Lines 48-50.

19. **Claims 52** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US Patent Number 6,943,907 B1) in view of Saito et al. (US Patent Number 5731829), further in view of Minemoto et al. (US Patent Number 6,188,569 B1) and further in view of Morgavi (US Patent Number 5,558,449).

Regarding **Claim 52**, the combination of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 shows a printing and display device (i.e., the printer and the display are integrated housed together in the body. See Column 3, Lines 48-52 and See Figure 17 and 18 in Saito'829) including: a flat panel display for displaying images from a computer (i.e., an information processing device ((printer)) is compacted with a thin/flat liquid crystal display. See Column 1, Lines 41-46 in Minemoto'569).

The combination of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 fails to show the printer including at least two the print heads, the print heads being disposed on either side of a path through which print media is fed for printing, thereby enabling substantially simultaneous printing of both sides of the print media.

Morgavi'449 teaches the printer including at least two the print heads (i.e., See Column 3, Lines 29-30 and See Figure 1), the print heads being disposed on either side of a path through which print media is fed for printing, thereby

enabling substantially simultaneous printing of both sides of the print media (i.e., the use of two print heads enables simultaneous printing on both faces of the paper. See Column 1, Lines 60-65).

Having the system of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 and then given the well-established teaching of the Morgavi'449, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Kim'907, Saito'829 and Minemoto'569 as taught by the Morgavi'449, since enables simultaneous printing on both faces of the paper as suggested in reference Morgavi'449 Column 1, Lines 60-65.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Iriana Cruz whose telephone number is (571) 270-3246. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571) 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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January 31, 2008

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